

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

The following truly eloquent letter is respectfully submitted to the most serious consideration of the citizens of Pennsylvania.—It affords a most affecting view of the horrible situation of Greece; with irresistible reasons in favor of affording her prompt and efficient aid.

From the N. York Commercial Adv. Jan. 15.

THE SUFFERING GREEKS.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter, written by the Rev. Jonas King, (late a Missionary in Palestine, but now in France), to Mr. Everts, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. We take this occasion to remind our readers, that eleven Greek youths, five of them members of Colleges in New England, are now receiving an education in this country, with a view to their future usefulness when they shall return to the land of their ancestors.

"If the people in America could see unhappy Greece, sitting in the dust, in the midst of the ruins of her ancient grandeur, stretching out her hands, as it were, towards happy America;—could they hear her sighs,—could they behold the sorrows of her thousands and tens of thousands in captivity;—I am sure they would extend the helping hand. But alas—the sufferings of a distant nation make but a slight impression on the heart! The sighs, that are borne along on the eastern gale across the wide Atlantic, die away before they reach the western world; or light but feebly on the ear of those, in that happy country, who sit peacefully and quietly under their own vine and fig tree, without any to molest or make them afraid.

"That twelve millions of freemen, who justly hailed La Fayette, with unexampled joy, because, in his youth he left his country, and joined our immortal Washington, in the cause of freedom, should contribute no more, than forty thousand dollars, to aid a nation, struggling for the dearest rights of man—for liberty, for life;—that two frigates, (which, were they sent, might even now save Greece,) should be left upon the stocks, or one be sold to defray the expense of the other, is to me a matter of surprise.

"A remark was made to me, a few months since, by a very respectable gentleman, which struck me very much:—

"What," said he, "is the object of your Bible Societies? Is it not to distribute the word of God among Mussulmans and Pagans, to bring them to the knowledge of the truth, and to embrace Christianity? How few are you able to distribute among Mussulmans? But here you see fifty or a hundred thousand Greeks, women and children, led into captivity, to be taught the Koran, to be trained up as Mussulmans—who are ready to receive the sacred Scriptures,—who already believe in Christ—who now sigh to return to the religion of the Gospel; and you stand and look on, and no one appears to redeem them. It is the duty of the friends and patrons of Bible Societies, to pour out their treasures, for the redemption of those captives, if they wish to do good."

"I must confess, that there is something in this remark, that looks like reason: and I am astonished, that Christians and freemen feel so little—or, if they feel, do so little—for a suffering nation.

"It is said, 'The Greeks are all pirates.' That there are piratical Greeks, I have had abundant evidence, in the loss of my own property. But that they are all pirates, is not true. The Greek government does not approve of piracy. But how can Greece, when struggling for life, not only against Turks, but Austrians;—I say how can she spare vessels from her little navy, to go and destroy pirates? It seems to me a thing not to be expected—a thing impossible.

"It is said, 'The Greeks are divided.' That they are not united as they should be, I am ready to grant. But it appears to me there must have been a bond of unity somewhere, to enable them to withstand, for more than five years, the united strength of Turkey, often aided by Austria.

"It is said, 'The Greeks are faithless,—much more so than the Turks.' This comes from mercantile men, who are the best judges in point of trade. The Turk is the master; and has not, perhaps, the same inducement to overreach in trade, as the Greek has, who is the slave, and obliged to devise every means in his power, to gain subsistence. But in a civil and political point of view, I do not think there is a more hypocritical, faithless nation under heaven, than the Turkist. Had I time, I could adduce a multitude of facts to prove it.

"But allowing the Greeks to be ever so bad: What, I would ask, can be expected from a nation that has borne the Turkish yoke for four hundred years? I wonder that they have so many virtues as they possess, rather than that they have so few. Whatever they may be, they possess genius and talents in a high degree. This, their bitterest enemies readily admit; and they are ready to receive the two grand means, and I might say, perhaps, the only means which can render a nation civilized, noble and happy—the light of science and the light of the gospel. The Greeks are every where ready to receive the sacred scriptures, and to establish schools for the instruction of their children. The Greeks seek after knowledge. Now, with their genius and talents, their desire for instruction, and their readiness to receive the word of God, what might not be expected from such a nation in twenty or thirty years, if they had their liberty? Where should the tree of science best thrive, if not in the soil which first produced it? Where should the fine arts flourish more than in the land which gave them birth? Where should the religion of Jesus find a more welcome abode, than in the hearts of those, who, with all their errors, are ready to die as martyrs for his name? For the Greek has only to say, 'there is no God, but God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God,' and he is free—he is pardoned—he has all the right of a Mussulman.—But rather than deny their God and Saviour, they welcome the poignard, that pierces the heart, and bow under the scymetar which separates their heads from their bodies. Is there nothing noble in such a nation? Is there nothing that can excite the sympathy of the Christian, the compassion of the philanthropist? Can the scholar, the painter, the sculptor, the poet, the orator, the lawgiver, the advocate, the divine, all of whom must feel their obligations to Greece, stand and look on coolly, and see her butchered? A war, ferocious, horrible, exterminating, has been lighted up in Greece, & it has gone so far that she must now be butchered, or be free. A little band of men, poorly furnished with arms, without money, without discipline, have for more than five years, braved the fury of the storm of war, and they are determined still to resist. The courage of Leonidas, and the fortitude of the first martyrs, dwells in their breasts. 'The children and the sucklings swoon in the streets; they cry to their mothers for food, which is not to be found. The beautiful and delicate woman seeks death, as a favour, from the compassionate hand of her husband, rather than be left to fall into the hands of a brutal Turk, whose garments are stained with the blood of her kindred. What eye does not weep at the remembrance of Ipsari, & Scio, and Missolonghi? What heart is so adamant as not to feel, at seeing thousands of beautiful damsels, with tears in their eyes, bidding farewell to their native land, wet with the blood of their fathers and brothers, going to drag out a wretched life in a Mussulman harem?

"If Greece falls, it will be an everlasting shame to every Christian nation.

"I ask not for war, I ask that it may be prevented. I desire not that streams of human blood should flow more copiously, but that the fountains already opened should be stopped. The gospel of Jesus Christ certainly breathes peace. But does it command me to look quietly on, and see my brother's blood shed by the hand of an assassin, when I might interfere and rescue him?"

Symmes's Theory.—A special committee in Congress, to whom had been referred a memorial praying that an expedition may be authorized to make discoveries in the polar regions, asked to be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject, and proposed that it be referred to the naval committee. The chairman of the naval committee begged to be excused also, and suggested that it had better be handed over to the committee on commerce: this was resisted, too, and the house refused to take the subject out of the hands of the select committee. *Pittsburg Gaz.*

Philadelphia is proverbial for puns, and so is the Editor of the New York Enquirer. The following is one of his newest:—"Among the patents lately granted in London for inventions, we perceive one for an improved escape-ment for watches. Such an invention strikes us as useless, for watches go with marvellous facility under the present system. We had not been five minutes in Drury Lane pit, one evening, when on looking to see if our watch was going, we found it gone." This was an escape-ment indeed. He should have kept a stop watch.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 26.

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.
By the ship Richmond, Capt. Crabtree, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, in 37 days passage, Mr. Lyford has received Liverpool papers to the 17th January.

The most prominent item of intelligence by this arrival is the DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK, who paid the debt of nature on Friday evening the 5th of January, at 20 minutes past 9, at the house of the Duke of Rutland, aged 64.

From the London Courier.

His Royal Highness was in his 64th year, being born on the 18th of August, 1763. His style and titles were as follows: Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburg, a Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Regiment of Infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, and Warden and Keeper of New Forest, Hampshire, Knight of the Garter, and of various Foreign Orders, &c.

By the death of his Royal Highness the succession to the Crown devolves upon his Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, who is now heir presumptive to the throne of these realms, and in the event of his decease, without issue, his Majesty's Royal niece, Alexandra Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, will stand in that important relation to the Imperial Crown of England. If, indeed, we should be destined to sustain the national calamity of the demise of our beloved Monarch himself, before the young Princess (now in her eighth year) attains her majority, as fixed by the Constitution, (the age of eighteen) she would instantly become invested with the dignity of Queen; but the affairs of the country, during her minority, would be administered by a council of Regency, in her name. In the event of her death, the succession would descend to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and after him, to his son, Prince George Frederick, who is the same age as the Princess Alexandra, there being only three days difference in the period of their births. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, and his children, would ascend the throne only in the case of death removing all these prior claimants.

Lord Wellington, it is understood, will succeed the Duke of York as Commander in Chief of the Army.

GREECE—IMPORTANT.

The following is extracted from the London Times:—"There is at length good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of a final and decisive measure on behalf of Greece by the three great powers of Great Britain, France and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg had some time ago, transmitted their ultimatum to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Tuilleries has acceded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which the ambassadors of the allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the ultimatum, to be sent to Greece from England, France and Russia."

Of the affairs in the Peninsula the following extracts furnish the latest intelligence:

London, Jan. 15.

People in the city look with much anxiety to the movements of the Spanish army towards Portugal, and infer from the fact of Ferdinand having suddenly received the means of equipping it, that there is some powerful supporter behind the curtain.

The relations with America, too, are objects of solicitude: and the orders understood to have been given to despatch five sail of the line and three frigates to the West Indies, have added to rather than decreased this feeling.

To judge from present appearances, the money market is not likely to improve until the public are in possession of some further pacific intelligence. At this moment it cannot be denied that much doubt, and even apprehension, is entertained by many among the moneyed interest, but that is by no means the case with the public at large. The great majority is decidedly of opinion, that Ferdinand will never be rash enough to oppose the united wishes of France & England, and that therefore

every movement which is now made had been previously resolved upon by the allies.

The Spanish army of observation, on the Portuguese frontiers, is to be limited, it is said, to 6,000 men, and some doubts are entertained whether even that number can be supplied in the present state of Ferdinand's military force.

The news from the Peninsula is still of a conflicting uncertain character. Mr. Lamb had not quitted Madrid on the 22d ult. but letters of that date state (according to the *Quotidienne*) that the Spanish Government without being alarmed at the threats

of England, is actively preparing the means of defence, in order, "that if the British Cabinet should proceed to acts of aggression, Spain may not be taken unprovided." Troops are proceeding in all directions to the frontiers of Portugal, and several parks of artillery, it is said, have taken the same direction. Some regiments have also been despatched to the camp of San Roque, to watch Gibraltar.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
The *Memorial Bordelais* announces, from an official despatch arrived at Zamora on the 28d of Dec. that on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the fortress of Almedia, the most important place in Portugal, had surrendered to the Portuguese Royalists. The garrison, 1000 strong, proclaimed the infant Don Miguel, King, swearing to maintain his title to death.

The same letter states, that the fermentation in the country, the hatred of the Constitution, and of the English, acquired more and more consistency every day.

A Regency to act for Don Miguel had been established at Lamego, the Marquis of Chaves, President. The same paper remarks, that wise men in England have already begun to reflect upon the consequences of such an enterprise. It begins to be believed that the British Cabinet will exert itself to obtain from King Ferdinand such concessions as may enable England, without disgrace, to modify her pretensions.

Four regiments of the Spanish troops had, it is said, left Madrid on the 26th Dec. for the frontiers, for the avowed purpose of protecting Spain from aggressions, and of disarming the rebels, which may enter the territory. They are commanded by Rodil, who so bravely defended Callao, in South America.

France and Tripoli.—There appears to have lately been a narrow escape from actual hostilities between France and Tripoli. Our late French papers furnish us with two letters from the French Consul General for the Barbary Powers at Tunis, the former of which mentions that the Consular flag had been lowered in Tripoli, in token of war; & the latter states, that the difficulty has been accommodated between the Pacha and the agent, and the French flag hoisted again with salutes of artillery. Those petty piratical states still enjoy the favor of European powers, whose principles will not allow them to acknowledge the independence of Columbia or Mexico. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

From the Macon (Georgia) Messenger.

The intelligence which we give below, has not come to us through a direct channel, but bears so far the stamp of authenticity that we venture to give it, not merely as a report. A man, of whose name we are not informed, had taken up his residence with his family, consisting of a wife and four or five children, beyond the Flint river, opposite Pike county. A few days since, in his absence, his children were all murdered by the Indians in a most barbarous manner. Splinters of lightwood (according to their most refined manner of torturing victims) were stuck into their flesh, and then set on fire, by which means they were burned to death. Their mother was attempted to be murdered in a manner equally horrid, and probably left for dead. Her husband soon after returned, found her alive, and conveyed her across the river into Pike county, where she was living at the date of our information, but without hope of recovering. We have not obtained any further particulars, or heard any reason assigned for the outrage, or by what Indians it was committed.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

Mobile, Feb. 8.

On Saturday last, as the steamboat Hornet was getting under way at Coffeeville, bound to Mobile, the flue of one of her boilers collapsed, and the explosion was terrific. One man named John Lee, was killed instantly, besides another named Rice, who was but two days, & another man was dan-

gerously wounded. The engineer, Mr. Marsh, was severely injured, but not considered dangerous. Many of the hands jumped overboard. The boat is not materially injured. The explosion burst all the boilers, & the scene is represented as most awful and distressing. Capt. Mead narrowly escaped; he was standing at the helm, and a volume of hot water passed within a few inches of his head, with the velocity of lightning. We are requested by Captain Mead to express his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Coffeeville, who, in the moment of consternation, repaired with great alacrity to his relief, and very kindly rendered every assistance in the moment of distress. The catastrophe must have been caused by a want of water in the boiler.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

Distressing Accident.—As Mr. Jesse C. Earle, Surgical Instrument Maker, of this City, was yesterday making preparation to go a shooting, he took a fowling piece which he had been in the habit of hiring to persons, and, which had been uniformly returned without a load. He put a small charge of powder into the piece, and after having primed it, attempted to fire it, but the gun flashed when he took a gun-pick, and after clearing the touch hole, put in more priming, and again drew the trigger, when shocking to relate, the gun went off, and a full charge of shot, which without his knowledge was in it, was lodged in the body of the son of Mr. T. W. Tilyard, Lombard-street, a child of about 3 years old, who was just entering the room, hand in hand, with the son of Mr. E. The child died immediately, and on examination, it was found that ten shots had entered the heart of the innocent sufferer.

It appears from an article in the *Montreal Herald*, that the Canadians are on the *qui vive*, and determined not to be excelled by their more southern neighbours, in the great race of Internal Improvement. The Rideau Canal is now fairly under way, its length is to be 135 miles from the falls of Chaudiere, on the Ottawa River, to Kingston, on Lake Ontario; there are to be 150 locks with 280 feet lift, to the grand summit level of Rideau Lake. The number of persons to be employed on this extensive work during the next summer, will amount to about 1000 masons, and 4000 labourers. Thus we see that the spirit of improvement is making its advances, to the South, to the North, the East and the West, and the busy hum of civilization is heard, where a few years since the reign of silence was alone broken by the howl of the wild beasts, and Indian's yell. *Balt. Chron.*

Caution.—Counterfeits purporting to be five dollar notes of the *Marine Bank of Baltimore*, are in circulation. They are of the letter C in favor of M. Morris, dated April 4, 1826, & in imitation of those printed from the plate lately used. The Bank having recently procured new plates, combining all the latest improvements in Bank note engraving, has for some time past discontinued issuing any from the old plates. These counterfeits have been offered at several Exchange offices in Philadelphia. *Balt. Chron.*

The Philadelphia Aurora announces that the great Tunnel of the Union canal near Lebanon, was completed on the 22d ultimo, after the continued labor of nineteen months. This is the largest Tunnel in the United States, being seventeen feet six inches wide, twelve feet high, and eight hundred feet long, excavated entirely through solid rock. The accomplishment of this work has taken place earlier by some weeks than was calculated upon by the company, and will ensure the opening of the canal for use in the course of a short time. *Id.*

We recently heard the President Judge of one of our County Courts declare, that, in Pennsylvania, with a population of one million, there is more litigation than in England, with a population of ten millions. Can no remedy be discovered for this evil? *Philad. Gazette.*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 2nd day of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the Borough of Gettysburg;—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Henry Riffe.

March 6

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MAN'S LOVE

By the author of "Solitary Hours."

To worship for a season,
To flatter, feign, pursue;
To love with little reason,
To love as blindly too:

Or having won and worn,
To fling the rose away,
Or, having crushed, to scorn
Its premature decay:

To stab with sharp unkindness,
With cold neglect to kill;
To abuse with selfish blindness
The love no wrongs can chill:

To fly the hour of danger,
The bed where sickness lies,
And leave, perhaps, a stranger
To close the dying eyes:

And, ere her last cold pillow
The green grass waves above,
To cast away the willow,
And choose another love:
Thus—thus—'tis thus men love:

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,
ENCOURAGED by a number of persons, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

William S. Cobean.
Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,
I wish to be considered a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; for your support, I will be thankful—and, if elected, promise fidelity and a feeling discharge of my duties.

Philip Heagy.
Gettysburg, Feb. 6.

To the Electors of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,
FOR favors conferred, I respectfully tender to you my grateful acknowledgments—whilst I again offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF.

Bernhart Gilbert.
Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Electors of Adams County.

At the solicitation of a number of Friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing General Election.

David Diehl.
Jan. 30.

To the Independent Electors of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens,
THE encouragement I have received from my Friends, has induced me to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I will endeavor to serve the public faithfully.

Charles F. Keeney.
Menallen township, Feb. 13.

To the Voters of Adams County.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

James A. Thompson.
Gettysburg, Jan. 16.

To the Voters of Adams County.

BEING encouraged by a number of Friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

Samuel Shriver.
Germany township, Jan. 30.

FOR RENT.

Will be Rented at Public Vendue, on Friday the 16th day of March next, on the premises,

A FARM
belonging to the heirs of Sam'l Russell, deceased, in Franklin township, Adams county. Attendance given by

James King.
Agent for the Heirs.
Feb. 27.

3½ Cents (cash)
Will be given for clean Linen and Cotton **RAGS** at this Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE Public are invited to attend a Meeting at the Court house, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 10th day of March next, to re-consider the proceedings of a former meeting, respecting removing the seat of government from Harrisburg.

Feb. 27th, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against **SAMUEL ADAIR**, (an Insolvent Debtor) are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscribers, on Saturday the 17th day of March next, at the house of James Gourley, Innkeeper, in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

George Trostle,
James Barr,
Feb. 27.

The Elegant Horse, GOLIAH,

GOT by the celebrated Draught horse old Goliah, and his dam by the noted horse old Figure, will stand the ensuing season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of each week, at the stable of the Subscriber, in Tyrone township; and the last three days of the week, at the stable of B. Gilbert, Esq. in Gettysburg.

Jacob Stewthebaker.
Feb. 27.

THE CREDITORS OF **Doct. John B. Arnold**, ARE hereby notified, that the Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the rates and proportions, payable to each Creditor, out of the assets of said Estate, will meet at the house of Philip Heagy, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 9th of March next, for the purpose of making a second dividend.

David Edie,
Geo. Smyser,
J. F. McFarlane,
Feb. 20.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23d day of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Jacob Long.
Feb. 27.

The Editor of the Citizen, Fredericktown, will insert the above 3 times, & charge this office.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23d day of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Eckert.
Feb. 20.

The Editor of the York Recorder will insert the above three times, and charge this office.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN PARR,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz. Elizabeth Parr, (widow) Catharine, John, George, (now deceased,) who left a widow, Betsy, and children, to wit: Mary, Elijah, Melinda, Elias, Parry, James and William Parr; Jacob Parr, now deceased, who left four children, to wit: Betsy, John, Jacob and William, and a widow, Peggy Parr; Conrad, & Henry Parr, now deceased, who left two children, to wit: Henry and Sevilla, and a widow, Betsy Parr; or the Guardians of such as are Minors, that an INQUEST will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in Germany township, Adams county, on Friday the 9th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to make partition of the lands of the said JOHN PARR, to and among the heirs of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 13.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county—Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 9th of March next,

THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART OF A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Pitzer, David Chamberlain, and others, containing 177 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a

 Log House, log Barn, stone Still-house, &

stone Spring-house, convenient to which is a good spring; there is a good Orchard. A good proportion of this land is cleared, part of which is good meadow. To be sold as the estate of DAVID NEWMAN, deceased. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the house of Peter Mark in Cashtown, in said township, where due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

Jacob Cover, Adm'r.
By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Feb. 20.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by the Administrator, or Henry Hake, living on the premises.

The other half of the above Property, will be sold at the same time and place, by

HENRY HAKE.
Feb. 20.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following

REAL ESTATE

TO WIT:

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Stosser, Thomas Sillix and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, log barn and log spring house, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Foahl.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Wray and others, containing 8 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Neely.—ALSO,

3 certain Lots of Ground, situate in the town of New Chester, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers and others, on which are erected a one story log dwelling house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Charles Lafferty.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Houck, Daniel Beiler and others, containing 12 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John F. McFarlane and others, containing 4 acres, more or less, on which is erected a log dwelling-house, with an orchard.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain-Land, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, James Bond and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.—ALSO,

The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Kitzmiller, David Diehl and others, containing 180 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Slagle.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground, situate in Millers Town, Adams county, bounded on the west by lot of Col. James Reed, and on the east by lot of William McMillan, Jr. containing one-third of an acre, more or less, on which are erected a log weatherboarded dwelling house, with a back building, frame store house and frame stable—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John Parson, dec'd.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground, situate in Hamiltonban township, Ad-

ams county, adjoining lands of James McKesson and others, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a log tavern house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Colvin.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Straley, Joseph Miller and others, containing 98 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn, stone spring house, &c. with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Becker.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Berlin, known by the plan of said town, by No. 100, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Spahr.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hoover, Christian Wirt and others, containing 130 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story stone dwelling house and stone bank barn—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Thomas Neely, dec'd.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of George Sheakly, dec'd, the heirs of Joshua Russell, dec'd, and others, containing 240 acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling-houses, log cooper shop, log barn, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John Ross, dec'd.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Miley, John Hildebrand and others, containing 24 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story dwelling house, (weatherboarded,) frame tan house, large bank barn, (part stone & part log) with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Hildebrand.—ALSO,

The life estate of John Bringman, in

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M. Clellan, Jr. George Walter and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a brick dwelling-house and log barn.—ALSO,

The one-third part of two adjoining Lots of Ground, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, adjoining lots of Jacob Winrott, Jr. and others, on which are erected a log dwelling-house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Bringman.—ALSO,

THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART OF A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Pitzer, Michael Miller and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling-house, double log barn, stone distillery, stone spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Hake.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob DeWalt, John Shultz and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, log barn, log spring house and waggon shed—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Solomon Baker.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Myers, Jacob Vance and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one story and a half log dwelling house, double log barn, spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Lawrence Spring, dec'd.—ALSO,

Three Lots of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on East York street, adjoining lots of Robert Hunter and alleys, on which are erected a frame house, log shop and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Murphy, Jr.—ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Weik, John Weikart, Esq. and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one story log dwelling house, log stable, log spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Fexer.

Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Feb. 27, 1827.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Notice is hereby Given, TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN DELAP.

LATE of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Walter Smith,
John F. McFarlane,
Thomas J. Cooper.
Feb. 15.

W. N. IRVINE, ATTORNEY

AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

INTENDS practising in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence and Office are in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Miller, in West York street.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

Reduced Prices!

ROBERT TAYLOR

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them that he has reduced the prices of work at his Shop to the following rates:

Men's Boots, \$5 50
Munroe do. 2 50
Women's do. 2 00
Men's Shoes, from 1 25 to 1 87½
Women's do. from 1 12½ to 1 37½
and all others in proportion.

He pledges himself, that all work done at his shop shall be of the best kind; and he hopes, by his attention to business, and his reduced prices, to merit a generous share of the public custom. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an assortment of

SHOES,

of all descriptions—which he will dispose of very low for Cash or Country Produce.
Gettysburg, Jan. 9.

A JOURNEYMAN

SHOEMAKERS,

Wanted immediately—to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

Robert Taylor.
Gettysburg, Jan. 9.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific,

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. In as much then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, (if taken in time) in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable Indian Specific.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants, governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In its action it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the stomach. This specific is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may always be given in safety. It is a valuable remedy in hypochondriacal, nervous & hysterical diseases. Each bottle of the Specific contains a detailed account of the disease in all its different stages, and a full and complete description of the nature of the disease. It is offered for sale by

Samuel H. Buchler,
Druggist, Gettysburg.